

AD-A254 703**STATION PAGE****Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188**

Estimated time to complete: 1 hour per response, including the time for reading instructions, searching existing data source, viewing the collection of information, and comments regarding this form. An estimate of the burden for any other aspect of this burden is to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Place, Washington, DC 20507.

		1. REPORT DATE July 1992	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final Report 2/01/87 to 10/31/91	5. FUNDING NUMBERS 61102F 2303 B2
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Synthesis and Reactivity of Siloxide and Silamide Complexes Pertaining to Bond Breaking and Aggregation Phenomena		6. AUTHOF(S) Peter T. Wolczanski		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Cornell University 120 Day Hall Ithaca, NY 14853-2801		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER AFOSR-TR-2 0768		
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) AFOSR/NC Building 410, Bolling AFB DC 20332-6448		10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER AFOSR-87-0103		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		DTIC ELECTE AUG 17 1992 S B D		
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE; DISTRIBUTION IS UNLIMITED.		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE SI		
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) The synthesis of siloxide and silamide complexes of tantalum has been carried out and their reactivity with respect to bond breaking and aggregation phenomena has been studied. Types of reactions include carbon monoxide cleavage to dicarbides and ketenylidene, carbon monoxide reduction, ketyl formation, ether cleavage, ligation of pyridine and related adducts, hydrocarbon activations, routes to early metal nitrides, and formation of cubic tantalum nitride.				
92 8 11 026		92-22683		
14. SUBJECT TERMS		15. NUMBER OF PAGES 29		
		16. PRICE CODE		
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	

Air Force Office of Scientific Research

Chemical and Atmospheric Sciences
Building 410
Bolling Air Force Base
Washington, D.C. 20332

Final Report: Synthesis and Reactivity of Siloxide and Silamide Complexes Pertaining to Bond Breaking and Aggregation Phenomena

AFOSR-87-0103
88 NC 223

November 1, 1991

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Program: Chemical Reactivity and Synthesis (Primary) Structural Chemistry (Secondary)

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Time Period: 3 years (11/1/88 - 10/31/91)

Organization Type: Nonprofit, Educational

I. Introduction

Transition metal complexes that are highly reactive toward small molecule substrates possess a degree of coordinative and electronic unsaturation that typically renders them susceptible to aggregation.¹⁻⁶ The catalytic and stoichiometric reactivity exhibited by these molecules continues to be at the forefront of both organometallic and inorganic chemistry. Recently, the interface between the latter fields and materials science has emerged⁷ as a burgeoning area of interdisciplinary research with significant applications.⁸ Refractory transition metal compounds that possess attractive physical characteristics,⁸⁻¹² complexes manifesting non-linear optical properties,¹³⁻¹⁵ inorganic/organometallic polymers,¹⁶⁻¹⁹ and solid state compounds^{20,21} with inherent electronic, magnetic, optical and superconducting properties²²⁻²⁶ are representative of materials generating excitement due to their potential applications.

In this interdisciplinary field, new methods of materials synthesis are of primary importance, since conventional preparations^{20,21} typically rely on high temperatures and pressures to achieve desirable conversion rates. Molecular or oligomeric precursors to solid state compounds, species that may directly lead to a desired product via low temperature chemical or thermal processing,²⁷⁻³⁴ provide an intriguing alternative. For example, the hydrolysis of main group and early transition metal alkoxides (e.g., $[M(OR)_4]_n$; M = Si, Ti, Zr, etc.), the sol-gel process, has been used to prepare amorphous $[MO_2]_x$ ceramic precursors at low temperatures.⁹⁻¹² A mechanistic comprehension of the sol-gel process is gradually developing,³⁵⁻³⁹ primarily through the pioneering efforts of Klemperer, who has begun to assess the aggregation phenomena associated with silica growth. In addition, the chemical vapor deposition (CVD) of binary refractory metal compounds processes has also benefited from the molecular precursor approach.⁴⁰⁻⁴³

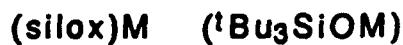
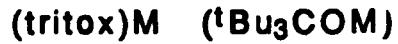
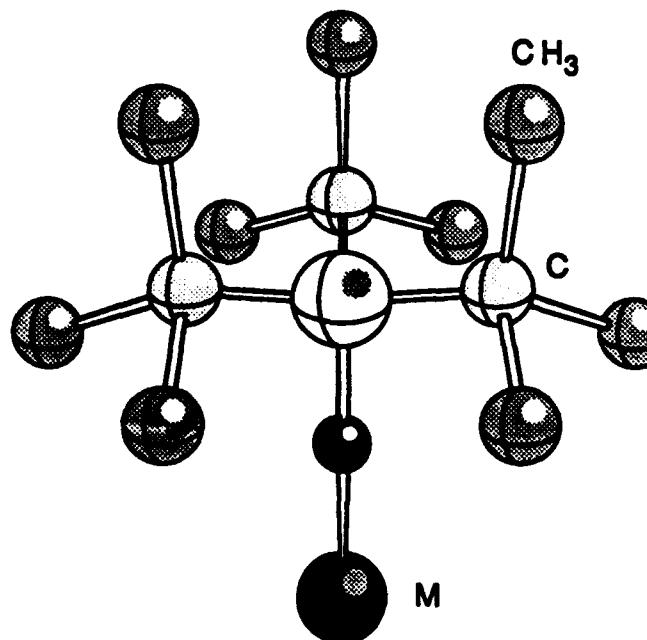
In order to design and understand the role of a molecular precursor, it is imperative to understand the chemistry of low-coordinate metal centers, for it is this characteristic that enables a molecular entity to aggregate. The chemistry in this proposal will lead to fundamental insights into the reactivity of coordinatively unsaturated metal centers, and will relate this information to the design of molecular precursors, and ultimately, new solid state compounds and materials. The specific area of investigation encompasses the chemistry of early transition metal-nitrogen bonds.

A. Objectives. This proposal consists of a blend of molecular and materials chemistry intended to further our understanding of metal-nitrogen bonds in both solid state and molecular compounds. The research encompasses the synthesis of compounds containing transition metal-nitrogen bonds, fundamental reactivity studies of molecular complexes, and investigations into the formation of solid state metal nitrides via molecular precursors.

Refractory metal nitrides serve as the solid state targets of this project. These materials are commonly prepared from the respective elements at high temperatures (e.g., cubic TiN, 1200°C; ZrN, 1200°C; HfN, 1400°C),²¹ thereby representing a conspicuous challenge for alternative precursor methodologies. Furthermore, refractory metal nitrides are not as numerous as related oxides,²⁰ thus the probability of uncovering new kinetically stable materials is significant. The complementary nature of the materials/solid state and molecular chemistry will continue to serve as the foundation for the proposed research. The preparation of new molecular nitride complexes will necessarily precede their application as precursors toward the synthesis of solid state nitrides. Reactivity patterns and structures established for molecular imido, amido,⁴⁴⁻⁴⁶ and nitride^{33,34} complexes will lead to rational precursor methodologies. Furthermore, significant new insights into the mechanisms of nitride formation are anticipated. For example, the unusual carbon-hydrogen bond activations by molecular imides have provided a logical pathway by which carbide impurities are generated in solid state nitrides.^{21,42} Herein the symbiotic relationship between the molecular and solid state chemistry programs will continue to be exploited for mutual benefit.

B. General Approach.

1. Molecular Program. The molecular program focuses on the synthesis and reactivity of complexes containing bulky alkoxide (tritox, $t\text{Bu}_3\text{CO}^-$),⁴⁷⁻⁴⁹ siloxide (silox, $t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiO}^-$;⁵⁰⁻⁵⁹ Cy_3SiO^- ,⁶⁰ Cy = cyclohexyl), silamide ($t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH}^-$), and silimide ($t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiN}_2^-$)^{44-46,61} ligands. As shown by the illustration of tritox, silox, and $t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH}^-$, these groups impose substantial steric constraints on a metal center, enabling the preparation of low-coordinate, highly



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reactive species. Since three-coordinate complexes and transients have provided examples of dramatic reactivity,^{44,54} the synthesis of similar new derivatives is expected to also generate important advances. In addition, the final mechanistic details of C-H bond activation by M=N groups⁴⁴⁻⁴⁶ will be addressed, and further reactivity studies of this functionality and related alkyl and silamides⁶²⁻⁶⁵ are targeted.

A new emphasis will be placed on the construction of early transition metal nitrides analogous to polyoxoanions.⁶⁶⁻⁶⁸ A new class of molecules, "polyamidoimidonitrides", will be prepared by controlled ammonolysis^{32-34,42} of metal alkoxide/siloxide alkyls and the subsequent sterically directed clusterification of transient amides. The first examples of these complexes have just recently been prepared in these laboratories, and early reactivity studies indicate that a wealth of chemistry awaits exploration, including the application of these complexes as precursors to solid metal nitrides.

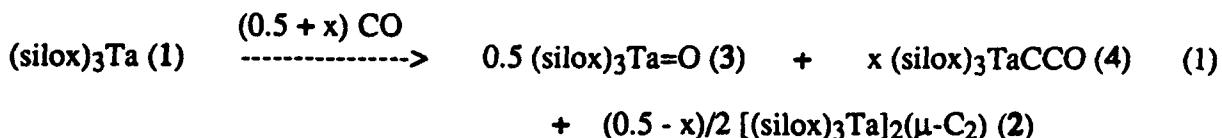
2. Solid State Program. The solid state chemistry of metal nitrides is being pursued in a three-pronged approach with an emphasis on the designed synthesis and mechanistic understanding of oligomeric and solid state materials prepared via ammonolysis,^{32-34,42} the nitrogen equivalent of the hydrolytic sol-gel process:⁹⁻¹² 1) It has been shown that ammonolysis of $\text{Np}_3\text{Ta}=\text{CH}^t\text{Bu}$ ($\text{Np} = \text{CH}_2^t\text{Bu}$)⁶⁹ results in metastable cubic TaN ($Fm\bar{3}m$)⁷⁰ via a molecular pentamer, $[\text{Np}_2\text{TaN}]_5$.^{33,34} The structural motif of cubic TaN is a three-dimensional extension of the Ta_2N_2 squares in the pentamer, in contrast to the tantalum environments in hexagonal TaN ($P6\bar{2}m$),⁷¹ the expected thermodynamic product.⁷² Through appropriate ^{15}N labeling studies and solid state NMR monitoring,⁷³ spin echo experiments⁷³⁻⁷⁵ designed to prove a direct relationship between the pentamer and cubic TaN will be conducted; 2) Designed oligomerizations of the aforementioned polyamidoimidonitrides will lead to new solid state and polymeric nitrides. Inorganic nitride clusters will be linked via organic and metallic spacers¹⁶⁻¹⁹ to generate the new materials; 3) Using a unique melt technique, $[(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_2\text{N}]_3\text{Ln}$ ($\text{Ln} = \text{lanthanide}$)^{64,76} has been subjected to ammonolysis to yield LnN . The properties of the LnN prepared in this fashion differ substantially from those synthesized via conventional high temperature techniques,^{77,78} reflecting a greater purity. Variations of this technique promise to yield new phases of rare earth binary, ternary and rare earth/transition metal ternary nitrides. For example, heterobimetallic amidoimido complexes⁶²⁻⁶⁵ will be prepared as stoichiometric "single stage" precursors for the synthesis of ternary nitrides.

II. Summary of Results from Current AFOSR Support: Synthesis and Reactivity of Siloxide and Silamide Complexes Pertaining to Bond Breaking and Aggregation Phenomena (11/1/88-10/31/91; AFOSR-87-0103; 88 NC 223)

For references pertaining to completed projects, consult the indicated publication.

A. Carbon Monoxide Cleavage - "Carbon Monoxide Cleavage by (silox)₃Ta (silox = *t*-Bu₃SiO⁻): Physical, Theoretical and Mechanistic Investigations." Neithamer, D.R.; LaPointe, R.E.; Wheeler, R.A.; Richeson, D.S.; Van Duyne, G.D.; Wolczanski, P.T. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1989, 111, 9056-9072. Project completed 3/89.

The most widely accepted initial step of the Fischer-Tropsch (F-T) reaction, the conversion of synthesis gas (CO + H₂) to hydrocarbons, is believed to be the dissociative adsorption of carbon monoxide to give a surface carbide (C_s) and oxide (O_s), a process modeled by the carbonylation of (silox)₃Ta (1). An extensive investigation into the mechanism of CO cleavage by 1 (eq 1) to afford the dicarbide [(silox)₃Ta]₂(μ-C₂) (2), oxo (silox)₃Ta=O (3), and ketenylidene

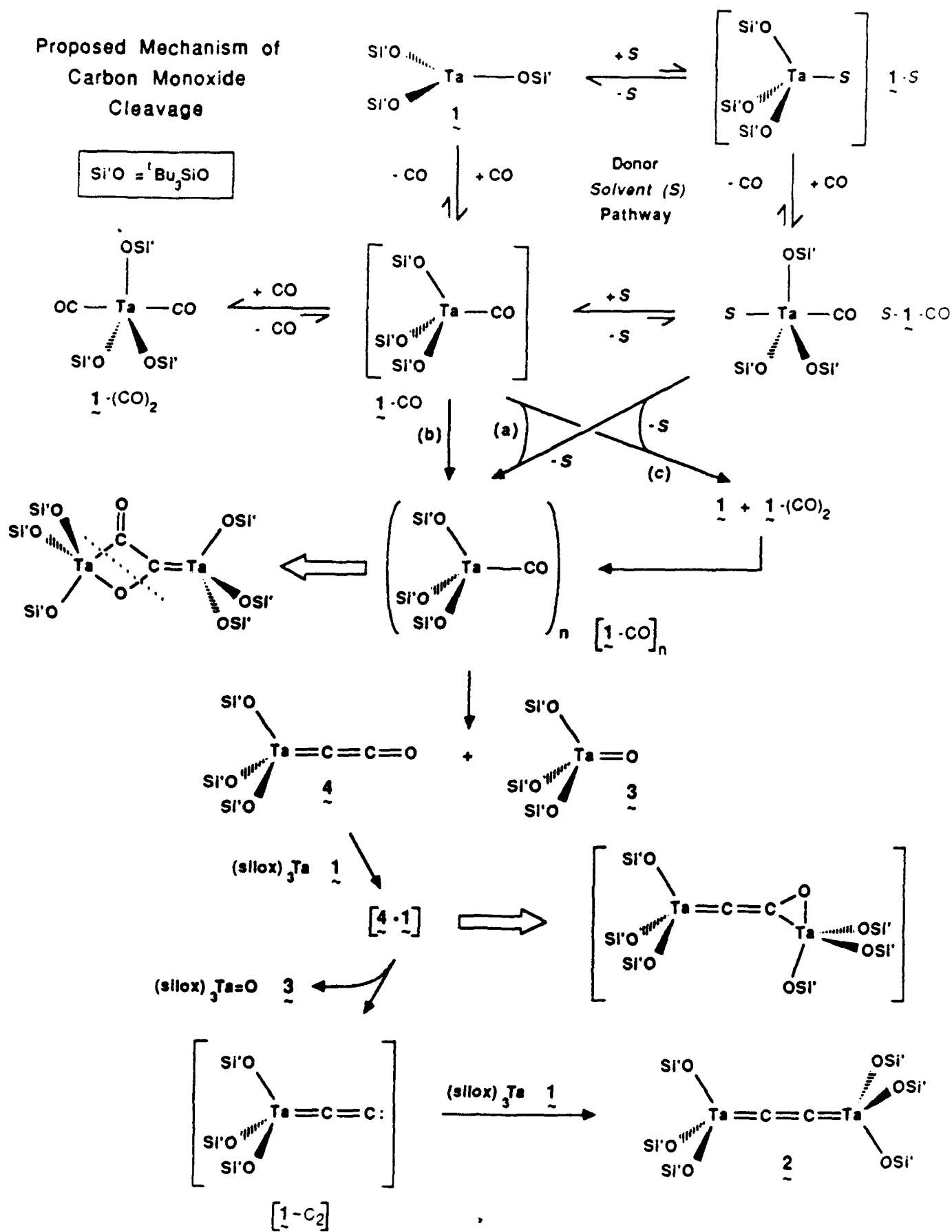


(silox)₃TaCCO (4) has been completed. X-ray structural, IR and Raman studies of dicarbide 2 manifested a near-linear μ-C₂ bridge (\angle TaCC = 173 (3)^o), a C=C double bond (1.37 (4) Å, ν (C=C) = 1617 cm⁻¹) and typical TaC double bonds (1.95 (2) Å, ν (Ta=C) = 709 cm⁻¹), respectively. EHMO calculations of a linear μ-C₂-bridged *D*_{3d} 2 indicated that the e_g² HOMO (3A_{2g}, 1E_g, 1A_{1g}) is ~80% Ta (d_{xz}, d_{yz}) and ~20% C (p_x, p_y) while magnetic susceptibility measurements (2-300 K) were consistent with a large temperature independent susceptibility (25°C, μ_{eff} = 1.93 BM) and a singlet ground state, either ¹E_g, ¹A_{1g} (*D*_{3d}), or one arising from a Jahn-Teller distortion of the ¹E_g level.

The most plausible overall mechanism for the formation of dicarbide (2), compiled from numerous labeling, kinetic and modeling studies, is shown in **Scheme I**. Critical steps in the sequence are as follows: 1) (silox)₃Ta (1) binds CO to form an unstable, pseudo-tetrahedral, paramagnetic adduct, (silox)₃TaCO (1-CO); 2) In donor solvents (S), 1-CO is trapped and stabilized by solvent (-78°C) as (silox)₃STaCO (S-1-CO); 3) Either dimerization of 1-CO (b), aggregation of S-1-CO and equilibrium amounts of 1-CO (a), or a disproportionation of 1-CO to 1 and 1-(CO)₂, which then quickly recombine (c), generates a red precipitate (-78°-(-50°C)), designated as [(silox)₃TaCO]_n ([1-CO]_n, n = 2); 4) Either (b) or (c) leads to [1-CO]_n in non-donor solvents; 5) Degradation of [1-CO]_n, possibly through cleavage of the four-membered ring shown

Scheme 1

Proposed Mechanism of Carbon Monoxide Cleavage



(-5°C), produces the ketenylidene, $(\text{silox})_3\text{Ta}=\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{O}$ (4) and the oxo, $(\text{silox})_3\text{Ta}=\text{O}$ (3); 6) Another $(\text{silox})_3\text{Ta}$ (1) then deoxygenates ketenylidene 4 (-5°C), probably via intermediate adduct $(\text{silox})_3\text{Ta}=\text{C}=\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{Ta}(\text{silox})_3$ (4·1), to afford oxo 3 and a transient vinylidene, $(\text{silox})_3\text{Ta}=\text{C}=\text{C}:(1-\text{C}_2)$, that electronically resembles CO; 7) In the dicarbide-forming last step, a final $(\text{silox})_3\text{Ta}$ (1) unit scavenges the vinylidene (1-C₂), resulting in $[(\text{silox})_3\text{Ta}]_2(\mu-\text{C}_2)$ (2). The original observation that only dicarbide (2) was formed upon carbonylation of 1 in benzene was a consequence of the reaction conditions. At 25°C, formation of the red precipitate, $[\text{1-CO}]_n$, is swift, but the complex quickly decomposes to give ketenylidene, 4. Under conditions of variable CO pressure (0.1 - 1.0 atm), 1 deoxygenates 4 and caps the resulting vinylidene, $(\text{silox})_3\text{Ta}=\text{C}=\text{C}:(1-\text{C}_2)$, faster than it is scavenged by CO. It is likely that the rate of CO dissolution at 25°C is slow relative to this sequence of reactions.

If one accepts the premise that early metal complexes exhibit reactivity commensurate with late transition metal/metal oxide F-T systems (e.g., Fe_2O_3 or Co_2O_3 on Al_2O_3 or SiO_2) that operate at substantially higher temperatures and pressures, some important conclusions may be drawn from the unusual chemistry portrayed herein. It is evident that only two metal centers are necessary for the cleavage of 1 equiv of CO, since only two tantalums are involved in the formation of ketenylidene $(\text{silox})_3\text{Ta}=\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{O}$ (4) and oxo $(\text{silox})_3\text{Ta}=\text{O}$ (3); an additional two tantalums are involved in deoxygenation of 4. The d² Ta(III) metal center is an extremely effective reductant, since the formation of carbide (C^{4-}) or dicarbide ($1/2 \text{C}_2^{4-}$) and oxide (O^{2-}) from CO requires 6 or 4 e⁻. Furthermore, 1 can also act as a potent electrophile, enabling attack of a bound CO molecule at both ends.

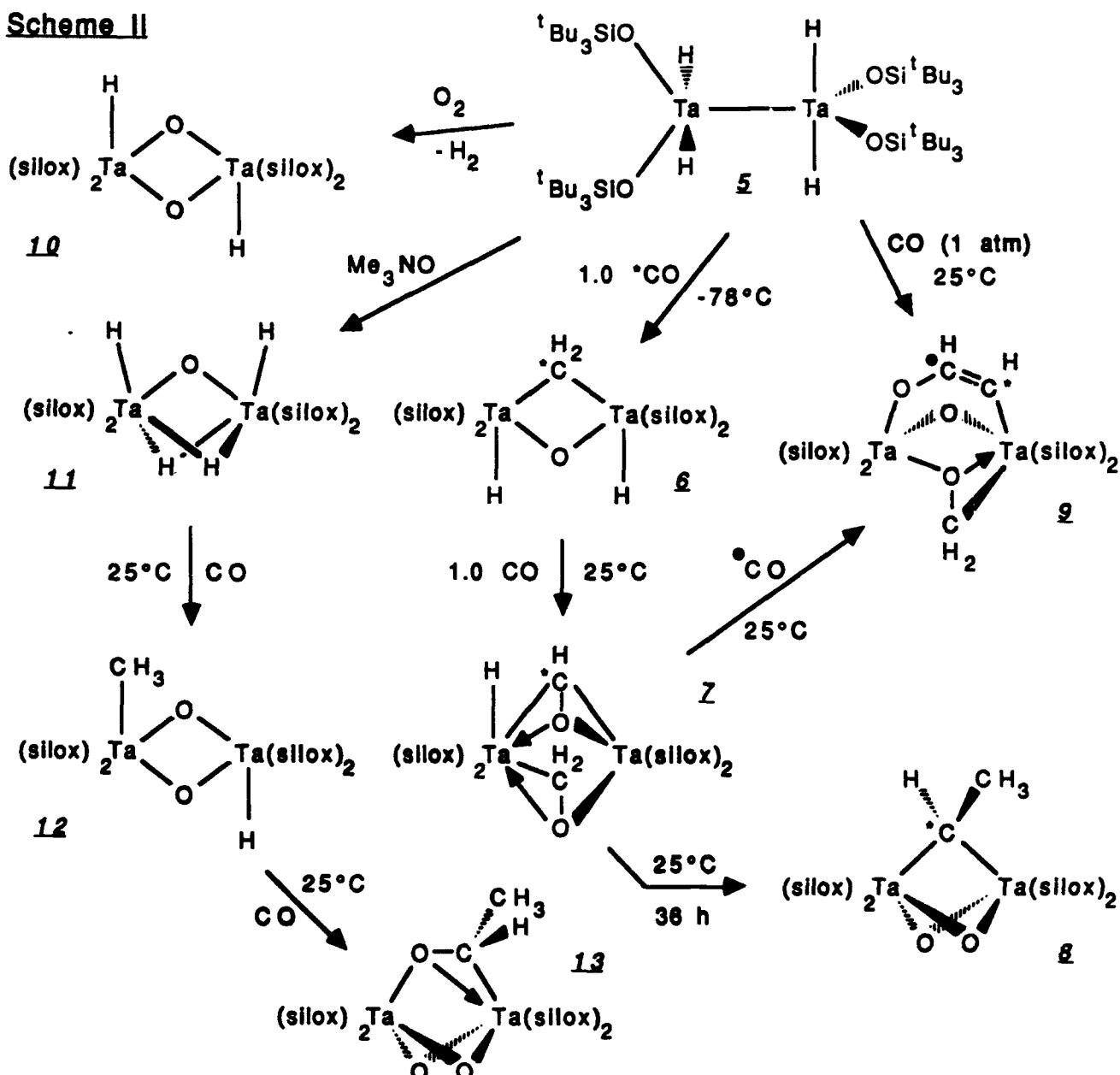
The relevance to heterogeneous systems is apparent. Although an ensemble of about five atoms is depicted in a typical portrayal of the dissociative adsorption of CO on surfaces, the only requirement is either 6 (to C^{4-} and O^{2-}) or 4 electrons (to $1/2 \text{C}_2^{4-}$ and O^{2-}), and whatever number of metals are needed to supply this quantity. The chemistry illustrated in Scheme I also suggests that CO bond-breaking pathways involving the interactions of more than one carbonyl are plausible. In conclusion, while the dissociative adsorption of carbon monoxide is an experimentally verified occurrence, intriguing questions regarding the mechanism(s) by which adsorbed CO cleaves to give surface carbide and oxide remain.

B. CO Reduction Mediated by Dinuclear Tantalum Hydrides - Project will be completed by 6/1/91.⁷⁹

The standard mechanism for the Fischer-Tropsch (F-T) process,⁸⁰⁻⁸⁴ essentially the same as that postulated by Fischer and Tropsch in 1926,⁸⁴ incorporates three critical steps for the conversion of synthesis gas (CO/H₂) to hydrocarbons: (1) CO is deoxygenated, presumably via

dissociative adsorption (*vide supra*); (2) H-transfer to surface carbides or CO_{ads} produces surface methylene groups; and (3) C-C bond formation occurs through oligomerization of $(\text{CH}_2)_{\text{ads}}$. Various organometallic species have been shown to model each individual step, including some that mimic the sequence with the aid of exogenous reagents. As **Scheme II** depicts, for the first time a *homogeneous system*, utilizing only M-H's and CO, *has been shown to incorporate each of these crucial transformations*.

Scheme II



As the sequence illustrates, $[(\text{silox})_2\text{TaH}_2]_2$ (5) severed the C-O bond of carbon monoxide while transferring two hydrides to form the resultant $\mu\text{-CH}_2$ species, $[(\text{silox})_2\text{HTa}]_2(\mu\text{-O})(\mu\text{-CH}_2)$

(6), thus modeling $(\text{CH}_2)_{\text{ads}}$. In an unusual and important transformation, the C-O bond was reformed upon addition of another equiv of CO, generating a μ -formyl/ μ -formaldehyde complex $[(\text{silox})_2\text{HTa}](\mu\text{-CHO})(\mu\text{-CH}_2\text{O})[\text{Ta}(\text{silox})_2]$ (7), with the originally labeled carbonyl carbon residing in the $\mu\text{-CHO}$. Mild, thermal deoxygenation of both bridging groups results in C-C bond formation, affording the μ -ethylidene, $[(\text{silox})_2\text{Ta}]_2(\mu\text{-O})_2(\mu\text{-CHMe})$ (8), with the labeled carbon residing in the bridge.⁵³ When tetrahydride 5 or formyl-formaldehyde 7 was exposed to 1 atm CO, a third carbonyl was reduced to provide $[(\text{silox})_2\text{Ta}]_2(\mu\text{-O})(\mu\text{-CH}_2\text{O})(\mu\text{-OCH=CH})$ (9). Labeling studies indicated that the last $\bullet\text{CO}$ has undergone reduction by the remaining hydride in coupling to the formyl group that has again been deoxygenated.

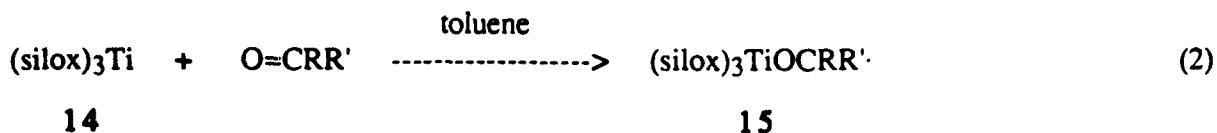
Two other dinuclear hydrides have been prepared via oxidation of $[(\text{silox})_2\text{TaH}_2]_2$ (5); exposure to dioxygen resulted in the *bis*-(μ -oxo)dihydride species, $[(\text{silox})_2\text{TaH}]_2(\mu\text{-O})_2$ (10) and treatment with Me_3NO afforded the μ -oxotetrahydride, $[(\text{silox})_2\text{TaH}_2]_2(\mu\text{-O})$ (11). While carbonylation of the former proved to be complicated, exposure of the latter to CO initially generated *bis*-(μ -oxo)methylhydride, $[(\text{silox})_2\text{TaMe}](\mu\text{-O})_2[\text{HTa}(\text{silox})_2]$ (12) followed by the acetaldehyde-bridged binuclear, $[(\text{silox})_2\text{Ta}]_2(\mu\text{-O})_2(\mu\text{-OCHMe})$ (13).

When protonated, the carbonylation products produced a full series of C_1 and C_2 hydrocarbons and oxygenates. Methane was released from μ -methylene 6 and *bis*-(μ -oxo)methylhydride 12, while ethane was generated from μ -ethylidene 8. Methanol was discharged from formyl-formaldehyde 7 and enolate-formaldehyde 9, which also released acetaldehyde. Finally, protonation of $[(\text{silox})_2\text{Ta}]_2(\mu\text{-O})_2(\mu\text{-OCHMe})$ (13) liberated ethanol. The hydrolyses clearly generate typical F-T products that are produced under hydrogenation conditions in the heterogeneous systems.

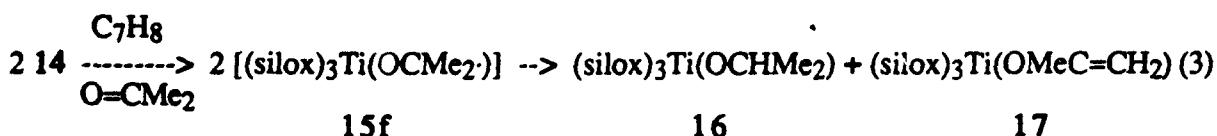
In addition to successfully modeling the transformations critical to the F-T sequence, two important alternative views of the heterogeneous process may be proffered. Since 6 is formed directly, the generation of $(\text{CH}_2)_{\text{ads}}$ via H-transfer concomitant with or prior to C-O bond scission must still be considered; the dissociative adsorption of CO may not be necessary.⁸⁵ Noting that a C-O bond has been broken, reformed and broken again in the conversion of 6 to 8, heterogeneous oxygenated surfaces may serve as reservoirs for CH, CH_2 and, presumably, CH_3 functionalities via $(\text{OCH})_{\text{ads}}$, $(\text{OCH}_2)_{\text{ads}}$ and $(\text{OCH}_3)_{\text{ads}}$ etc.⁸⁶ Hydrocarbon units on actual F-T surfaces should not be considered constrained to be metal-bound.

C. Ketyl Formation and Ether Cleavage by $(\text{silox})_3\text{Ti}$. "Reversible Dimerization of a Titanium Ketyl: $(\text{silox})_3\text{TiOCPh}_2$ ($\text{silox} = {}^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiO}^-$)."
Inorg. Chem. 1989, 28, 4565-4567. "Ketyl Complexes of $(\text{silox})_3\text{Ti}$ ($\text{silox} = {}^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiO}^-$)."
 Covert, K.J.; Wolczanski, P.T.; Hill, S.A.; Krusic, P.J. *Inorg. Chem.* 1992, 31, 66-78. Project completed 9/90.

A critical, but unseen, intermediate in the pinacol⁸⁷⁻⁹² and related reactions^{88,93-94} is a transition metal based ketyl species. Numerous donor-adducts of (silox)₃Ti (14) have been prepared, including ink-blue ketyl complexes, (silox)₃TiOCRR' (R,R' = *p*-Me-Ph, 15a; ^tBu, 15b; R = ^tBu, R' = H, 15c; R = ^tBu, R' = Me, 15d; R,R' = O=CRR' = 3,3,5,5-Me₄-cyclohexanone, 15e) that form upon exposure to various bulky organic carbonyls (eq 2).

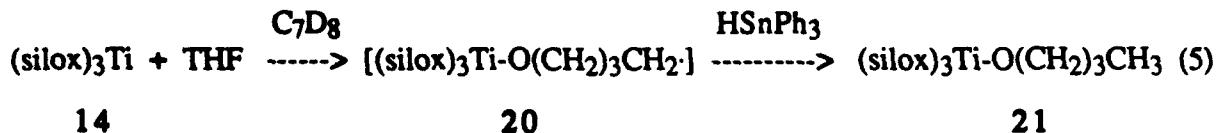
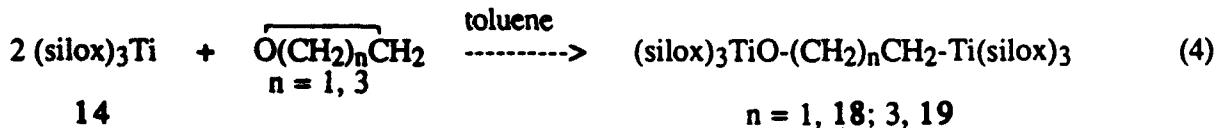


Characterization of 14 and the ketyl adducts (15) was obtained via epr spectroscopy.⁹⁵⁻⁹⁹ Spectra of the latter were consistent with transposition of the electron from Ti to the carbonyl carbon. Smaller carbonyl substrates underwent subsequent reactivity. Acetone reacted with 14 to give isopropoxide and 2-propenoxide species, (silox)₃Ti-(OCMe₂) (16) and (silox)₃Ti(OMeC=CH₂)



(17), respectively, resulting from hydrogen atom transfer between two acetone ketyl complexes, (silox)₃Ti(OCMe₂) (15f, eq 3). The ability of the Ti(III) center in 14 to serve as a potent reductant, while the *tris*-(silox) coordination sphere shields the carbon-based radical, enables this 1-e⁻ chemistry to be exploited.

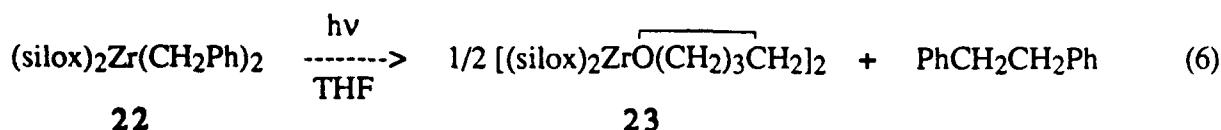
Ether carbon-oxygen bond cleavages were also effected by the d¹ center of (silox)₃Ti (14). Both THF¹⁰⁰⁻¹⁰² and ethylene oxide¹⁰³ may be opened to produce alkoxy-alkyl bridged dititanium



complexes, (silox)₃TiO-(CH₂)_nCH₂-Ti(silox)₃ (n = 1, 18; 3, 19; eq 4). These C-O scission reactions proceed via radical opening of the ether linkage. Addition of HSnPh₃¹⁰⁴ and THF to 14

resulted in the formation of **19** and $(\text{silox})_3\text{TiO}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$ (**21**), implicating the intermediacy of $(\text{silox})_3\text{TiO}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_2\cdot$ (**20**, eq 5). A series of HSnPh_3 concentration studies placed the rate of radical **20** attack on **6** at $>10^7 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$.

During the course of examining the thermal reactivity of $(\text{silox})_2\text{Zr}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})_2$ (22), a pronounced photosensitivity was discovered.¹⁰⁵ When photolyzed in THF, 22 loses dibenzyl and

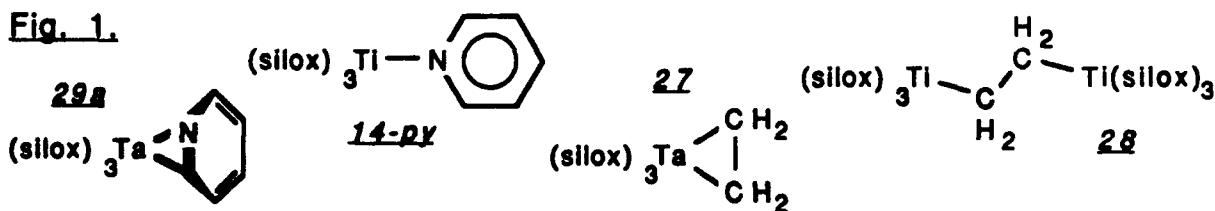


oxidatively adds the C-O bond of THF to form $[(\text{silox})_2\text{ZrO}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_2]_2$ (23, eq 6). Crossover experiments indicated that benzyl radicals are formed during photolysis and the zirconium(III) "metallaradical", $[(\text{silox})_2\text{ZrCH}_2\text{Ph}]$ (24), is a plausible intermediate. The subsequent reactivity is apparently related to the above Ti(III) chemistry. In both systems, the powerful reducing capabilities of the early metal siloxides are showcased in uncovering unusual chemistry.

D. η^1 -N vs. η^2 -(N,C)-Pyridine Ligation. "Pyridine and Related Adducts, (silox)₃ML (M = Sc, Ti, V, Ta): η^1 -N vs. η^2 -(N,C)-Pyridine Ligation." Covert, K.J.; Neithamer, D.R.; Zonneville, M.C.; LaPointe, R.E.; Schaller, C.P.; Wolczanski, P.T. *Inorg. Chem.* 1991, 30, 2494-2508. Project completed 10/90.

Adducts of $(\text{silox})_3\text{M}$ ($\text{M} = \text{Ta, 1; Ti, 14; Sc, 25; V, 26}$) have been prepared in order to assess the various electronic factors responsible for $\eta^1\text{-N}$ vs. $\eta^2\text{-(N,C)}$ pyridine ligation (Fig. 1).^{56,57} Treatment of $\text{ScCl}_3(\text{THF})_3$ or VCl_3 with 3 $\text{Na}(\text{silox})$ in THF yielded $(\text{silox})_3\text{M}(\text{THF})$

Fig. 1.



(M = Sc, **25**-THF; V, **26**-THF), and exposure of $[(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_2\text{N}]_3\text{Sc}$ to 5 (silox)H provided (silox) $_3\text{ScNH}_3$ (**25**-NH $_3$), but the bases could not be removed. While ethylene forms a typical metallacyclopropane, (silox) $_3\text{Ta}(\eta\text{-C}_2\text{H}_4)$ (**27**), with 1, it did not displace the THF and NH $_3$ from **25**-THF, **25**-NH $_3$ and **26**-THF, and reacted with 14 to provide $[(\text{silox})_3\text{Ti}]_2(\mu\text{-C}_2\text{H}_4)$ (**28**, **Fig. 1**). Treatment of 1 with pyridine, 2-picoline, 2,6-lutidine, pyridazine (1,2-N $_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4$) and

pyrimidine (1,3-N₂C₄H₄) provided (silox)₃Ta{ η^2 (N,C)-NC₅H₅} (29a), (silox)₃Ta{ η^2 (N,C)-6-NC₅H₄Me} (29b), (silox)₃Ta{ η^2 -(N,C)-2,6-NC₅H₃Me₂} (30b), (silox)₃Ta{ η^2 -(N,N)-N₂C₄H₄} (31) and (silox)₃Ta{ η^2 (1,6-N,C)-N₂C₄H₄} (32), respectively. Formation of these η^2 -heterocyclic adducts is proposed to occur via nucleophilic attack by 1 at the LUMO (predominantly C=N π^*) of the substrate, a process consistent with the generation of pyridyl-hydride, (silox)₃Ta(H)(C₅H₂Me₂N) (30a), from 2,6-lutidine prior to equilibration with 30b. Similar treatments of 14 yielded (silox)₃Ti(η^1 -py) (14-py) and related η^1 -py derivatives of 3,5-lutidine, 4-picoline, and 4-NC₅H₄tBu.

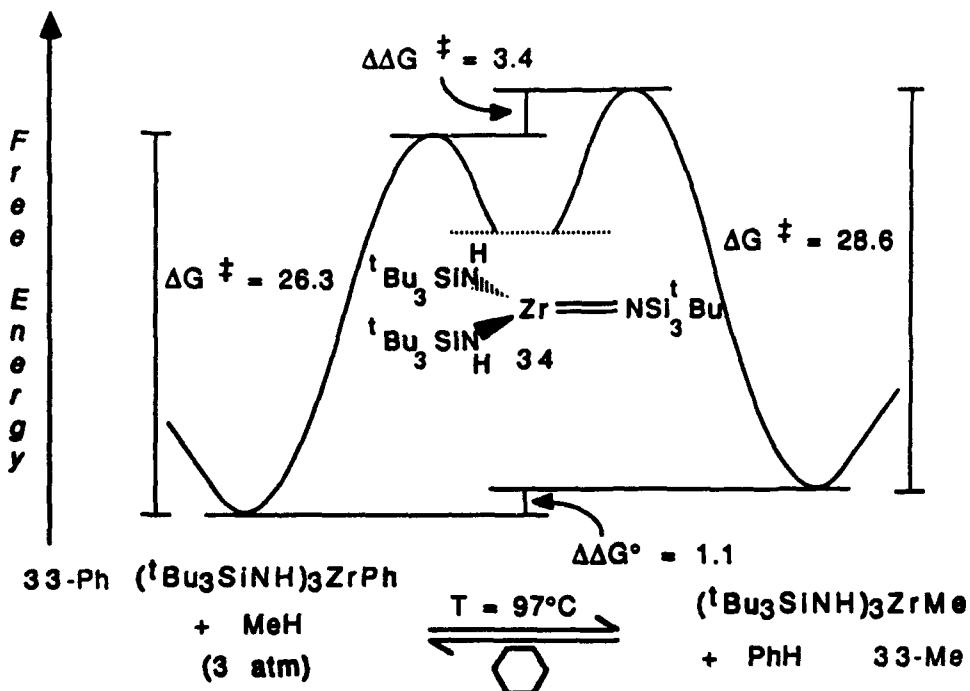
Interpretations of the uv-vis spectrum of 1, and EHMO calculations of η^1 and η^2 forms of (silox)₃Ta(py), provide a rationale for the variation in pyridine ligation. Of critical importance are the 4e⁻ repulsion between the filled d_{z2} orbital of 1 and py N-donor orbital, and the capability of pyridine to function as a good π -acceptor in the η^2 -mode.

E. Hydrocarbon Activations by Transient (tBu₃SiNH)₂Zr=NSi^tBu₃.
 "Methane and Benzene Activation via Transient (tBu₃SiNH)₂Zr=NSi^tBu₃." Cummins, C.C.; Baxter, S.M.; Wolczanski, P.T. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1988, 110, 8731-8733; "Carbonylation of [tBu₃SiNH]₃ZrH and X-ray Structural Study of [tBu₃SiNH]₃ZrCH₃." Cummins, C.C.; Van Duyne, G.D.; Schaller, C.P.; Wolczanski, P.T. *Organometallics* 1991, 10, 164-170. Project ongoing.

Reactions of alkanes with multiply-bonded functionalities (e.g., L_nM = X, X = O, NR, CR₂, etc.)¹⁰⁶⁻¹⁰⁸ constitute an important class of transformations related to the partial oxidation or functionalization of alkane C-H bonds.¹⁰⁹⁻¹¹⁵ As addressed in the previous proposal, (tBu₃SiNH)₃ZrR (33) derivatives undergo a 1,2-elimination of RH, viewed as an abstraction of an amido proton by the alkyl, to form three-coordinate, transient [(tBu₃SiNH)₂Zr=NSi^tBu₃] (34), according to isotopic labeling and kinetic studies (e.g., k_{MeH}/k_{MeD} = 7.3(4)). The C-H bond or H₂ is "activated" via addition across the imido group to give 33-R or (tBu₃SiNH)₃ZrH (35).

In THF, intermediate 34 was trapped yield (tBu₃SiNH)₂(THF)Zr=NSi^tBu₃ (34-THF), whose structure was determined by x-ray crystallography. The bond order of the Zr=N and Zr-NH groups is similar, since the imido linkage is 1.97 Å, only ~0.06 Å shorter than the amido-Zr bonds. Using this criterion, one view of the C-H bond activation by the imido group involves the use of the "lone pair" on nitrogen as internal base. Thus the extreme electrophilicity of the three-coordinate center draws the C-H bond into the coordination sphere where the internal imide base can remove the hydrogen.

Fig. 2.



The free energy diagram shown in Fig. 2, was constructed by measuring the elimination rates of PhH and MeH from $(^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH})_3\text{ZrPh}$ (33-Ph) ($\Delta G^\ddagger = 26.3$ kcal/mol) and $(^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH})_3\text{ZrMe}$ (33-Me) ($\Delta G^\ddagger = 28.6$ kcal/mol), respectively, in combination with a competition experiment. Intermediate $(^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH})_2\text{Zr}=\text{NSi}^t\text{Bu}_3$ (34) exhibited a proclivity toward attacking benzene vs. methane C-H bonds ($\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger = 3.4$ kcal/mol) in cyclohexane.

Table I. shows the elimination rates of several $(^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH})_3\text{ZrR}$ (33) derivatives at 96.7°C and the C-H bond strengths¹¹⁶ of the released hydrocarbon. With the exception of MeH and CyH eliminations, the data reflect an inverse correlation between rate and C-H bond strength,

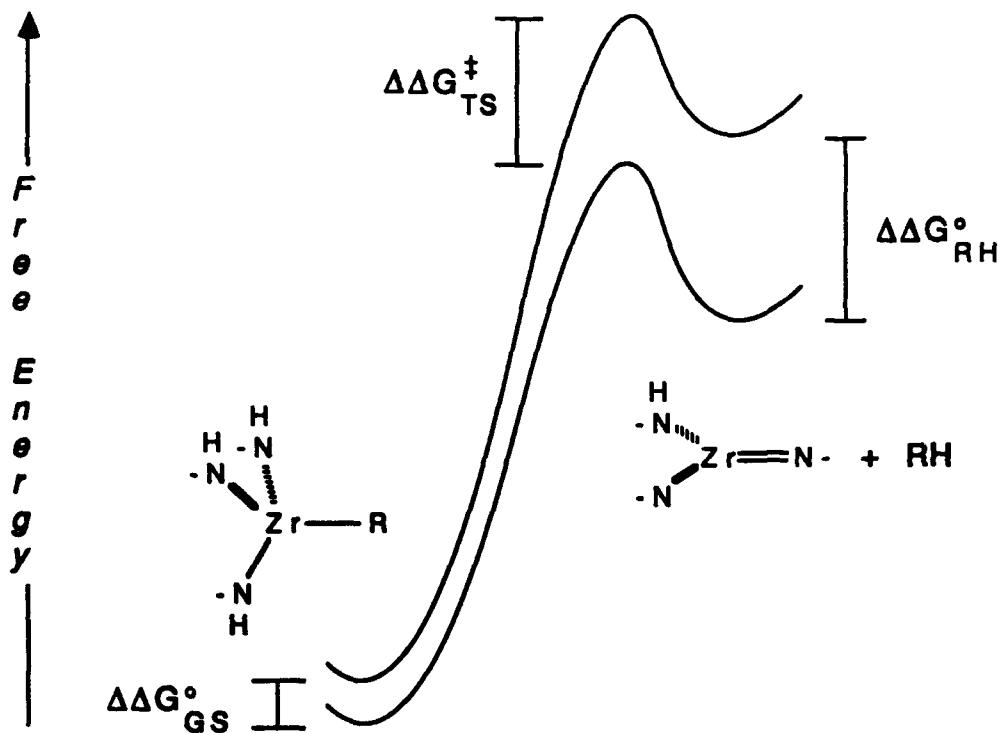
Table I.

Complex (33-R)

	$k \times 10^4$ (s ⁻¹) 96.7°C	ΔG^\ddagger (kcal/mol)	D(R-H) (kcal/mol)
$(^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH})_3\text{Zr-CH}_2\text{Ph}$	0.169(3)	29.9	88
$(^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH})_3\text{Zr-Mes}$	0.34(2)	29.4	88
$(^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH})_3\text{Zr-Me}$	1.06(2)	28.5	105
$(^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH})_3\text{Zr-Et}$	3.21(6)	27.7	98
$(^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH})_3\text{Zr-Cy}$	10.4(1)	26.9	94
$(^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH})_3\text{Zr-CH=CH}_2$	13.2(4)	26.7	108
$(^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH})_3\text{Zr-Ph}$	22.6(2)	26.3	112

implicating a late transition state^{117,118} for 1,2-elimination. As Fig. 3. illustrates, the transition state for elimination reflects the free energy of the released hydrocarbon; in this situation, the ground state free energy differences are relatively small compared to the intermediate state of 34

Fig. 3.

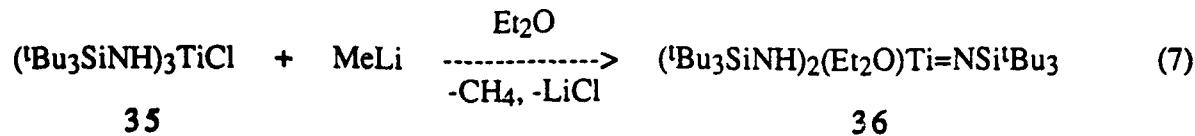


and RH, hence the weaker the C-H bond formed, the slower the rate of elimination. MeH and CyH eliminations deviate slightly from that expected because of subtle steric effects. Methyl derivative 33-Me possesses the least amount of ^tBu₃NH/Me interaction, reflected in a lower 1,2 elimination than predicted, while in 33-Cy the amide ligands interact strongly with the cyclohexyl group, since it has two substituents on the α -carbon, and thereby promotes a swifter CyH loss.

F. Benzene and H₂ Activations by Tri-*tert*-butylsilylimido Complexes of Titanium. "Tri-*tert*-butylsilylimido Complexes of Titanium: Benzene C-H Activation and Structure of [(^tBu₃SiNH)Ti]₂(μ -NSi^tBu₃)₂]." Cummins, C.C.; Schaller, C.P.; Van Duyne, G.D.; Wolczanski, P.T.; Chan, E.A.-W.; Hoffmann, R. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1991, 113, 2985-2994.

In an attempt to generate a stable *bis*-amidoimido complex analogous to (^tBu₃SiNH)₂-Zr=NSi^tBu₃ (34), the corresponding titanium derivative was sought in the hope that the smaller

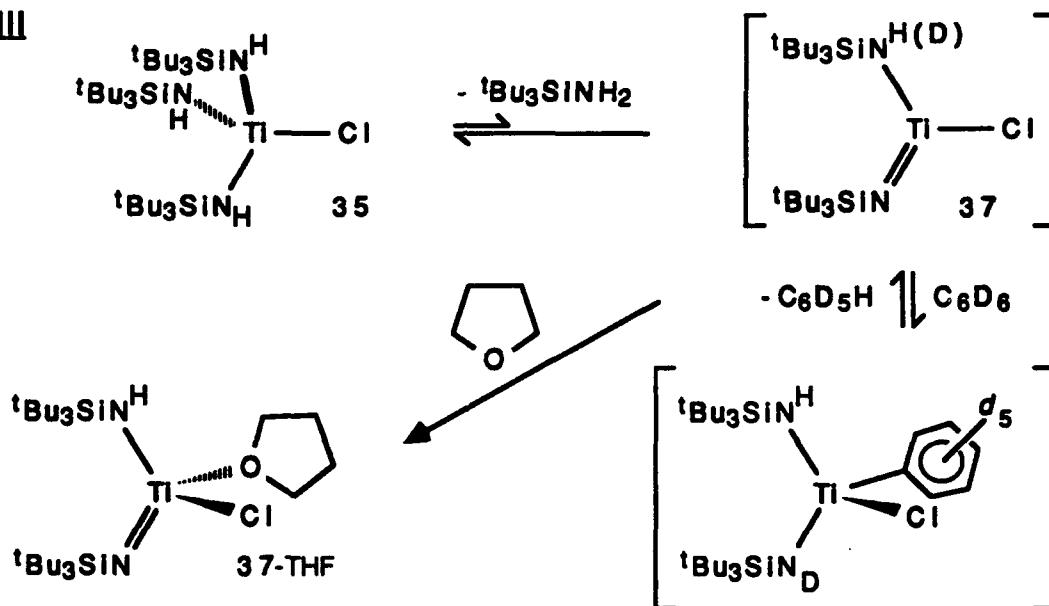
covalent radius of Ti would permit its isolation. Efforts to alkylate $(^4\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH})_3\text{TiCl}$ (35) failed, yet the product resulting from dehydrohalogenation, $(^4\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH})_2(\text{Et}_2\text{O})\text{Ti}=\text{NSi}^4\text{Bu}_3$ (36, eq 7),



exhibited deuteration of its amido protons, presumably via loss of Et₂O and addition/elimination of C₆D₆ across the imido linkage.

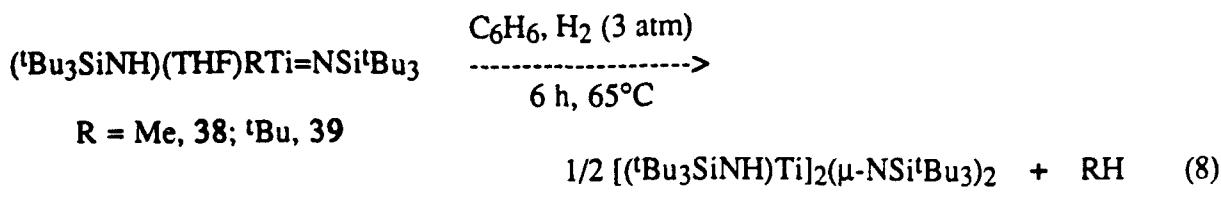
Curiously, even the chloride derivative, 35, underwent deuteration of its amido protons upon thermolysis. As Scheme III indicates, elimination of $^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH}_2$ occurred to give a another transient three-coordinate complex, $(^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH})\text{CITi}=\text{NSi}^t\text{Bu}_3$ (37), that is capable

Scheme III



of the addition/elimination of C₆D₆, thereby providing a deuteration pathway. Again, thermolysis in THF trapped the intermediate as the adduct, (tBu₃SiNH)(THF)ClTi=NSi^tBu₃ (37-THF). Kinetic experiments (35–37-THF) portrayed the amine loss as an abstraction of an amido hydrogen by the leaving amide (e.g., $k(RNH_2) = 1.03(1) \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (80.5°C); $k_H/k_D = 5.9(6)$ at 90.4°C; $\Delta H^\ddagger = 23.3(8) \text{ kcal/mol}$; $\Delta S^\ddagger = -11(2) \text{ eu}$) in concert with the previously observed alkane loss from (tBu₃SiNH)₃ZrR (33).

The THF adduct (**37**-THF) was smoothly alkylated with MeLi or $^t\text{BuLi}$ to give the corresponding alkyl complexes, $(^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH})(\text{THF})\text{RTi}=\text{NSi}^t\text{Bu}_3$ ($\text{R} = \text{Me}$, **38**; ^tBu , **39**), and hydrogenation of either alkyl resulted in the formation of a Ti(III) dimer, $[(^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiNH})\text{Ti}]_2(\mu-\text{NSi}^t\text{Bu}_3)_2$ (**40**, eq 8); X-ray structural studies of **40** revealed a Ti-Ti bond length of 2.442 Å that

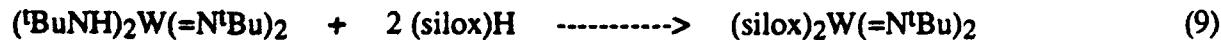


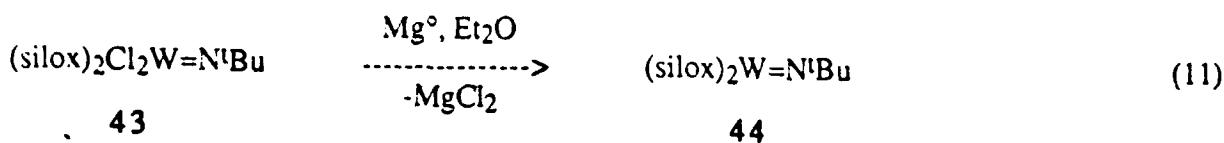
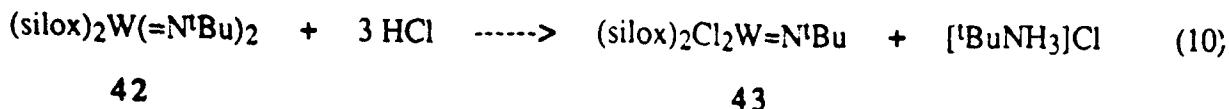
is the shortest known dititanium interaction by nearly 0.3 Å. Furthermore, the titanium atoms reside ~0.6 Å exo to the $(\mu\text{-N})_2\text{Namide}$ planes, and appear to be oriented toward empty space. Extended Hückel molecular orbital calculations manifested several subtle, interrelated factors responsible for the pyramidalization at Ti: (1) the overlap necessary for metal-metal bonding is maximized; (2) the asymmetric bridge bonding is strengthened; (3) Ti-Namide antibonding interactions are minimized. The short Ti-Ti bond arises from two basic factors. Most importantly, the asymmetric imido bridges require a close approach of the titanium centers. Second, the titanium-based fragment orbitals are not oriented directly toward one another; consequently, the maximum metal-metal overlap occurs at distances shorter than typical single bonds.

The mechanism by which **40** forms from **39** involves σ -bond metathesis of the $\text{Ti}^{\text{t-Bu}}$ bond, since: 1) dideuterium cleaved produced solely DCMe_3 and, presumably, the deuteride transient, $[({}^{\text{t-Bu}}_3\text{SiNH})(\text{THF})\text{DTi}=\text{NSi}^{\text{t-Bu}}_3]$ (**41-d**); 2) virtually no deuterium (~13%) was observed in the amido position of the starting material after 90% conversion; 3) less than 3% deuterium was incorporated in the dimer. Subsequent dimerization of **41** with concomitant loss of D_2 and THF completes the scheme. In support of the latter, dimer **40** catalyzed the exchange of H_2 and D_2 to HD , implicating the reversibility of the final step.

G. Low-coordinate Group 6 Imido Complexes: $(\text{silox})_2\text{W}=\text{N}^t\text{Bu}$. "Three-Coordinate Tungsten: $(\text{silox})_2\text{W}=\text{N}^t\text{Bu}$ ($\text{silox} = {}^t\text{Bu}_3\text{SiO}^-$)."
Eppley, D.F.; Wolczanski, P.T.; Van Duyne, G.D. *Angew. Chem.* 1991, **103**, 616-617; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 1991, **30**, 584-585. Project ongoing.

Continuing with the theme of low coordinate imido complexes, the synthesis of low valent derivatives was sought. If C-H activation can be accomplished by an imido group attached to a low valent center, the possibilities of subsequent functionalization of the ensuing alkyl are greatly enhanced. A route into silox derivatives of tungsten was established via the silanolysis of Nugent's $(^t\text{BuNH})_2\text{W}(=\text{N}^t\text{Bu})_2$ to yield $(\text{silox})_2\text{W}(=\text{N}^t\text{Bu})_2$ (42, eq 9). Upon treatment with

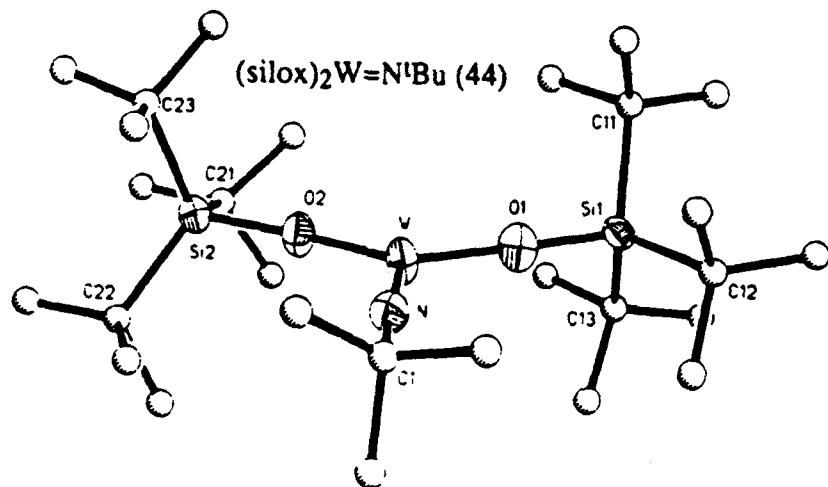




HCl, 42 was converted to $(\text{silox})_2\text{Cl}_2\text{W}=\text{N}^t\text{Bu}$ (43, eq 10). Reduction of dichloride 43 with excess magnesium in Et_2O resulted in the formation of three-coordinate $(\text{silox})_2\text{W}=\text{N}^t\text{Bu}$ (44) in 78% yield (eq 11). The addition of 2-butyne and ethylene to 44 afforded the adducts $(\text{silox})_2(\eta^2\text{-C}_2\text{Me}_2)\text{W}=\text{N}^t\text{Bu}$ (45) and $(\text{silox})_2(\eta^2\text{-C}_2\text{H}_4)\text{W}=\text{N}^t\text{Bu}$ (46), respectively. The activation energy for rotation of the C_2H_4 unit of 46 is 15.3 kcal/mol (69°C), consistent with a strong binding to the W(IV) center in an orientation with the carbons aligned with the silox oxygens. Optimal π -bonding is expected in this conformation by comparison to numerous $(\text{RO})_2(\text{R}'\text{N}=\text{)W=CHR}''$ species prepared by Schrock *et al.*¹¹⁹

An X-ray crystallographic study confirmed the anticipated planar geometry (Fig. 4.) of $(\text{silox})_2\text{W}=\text{N}^t\text{Bu}$ (44), although the N^tBu groups of the silox ligands were disordered. The $\text{W}=\text{N}$

Fig. 4.

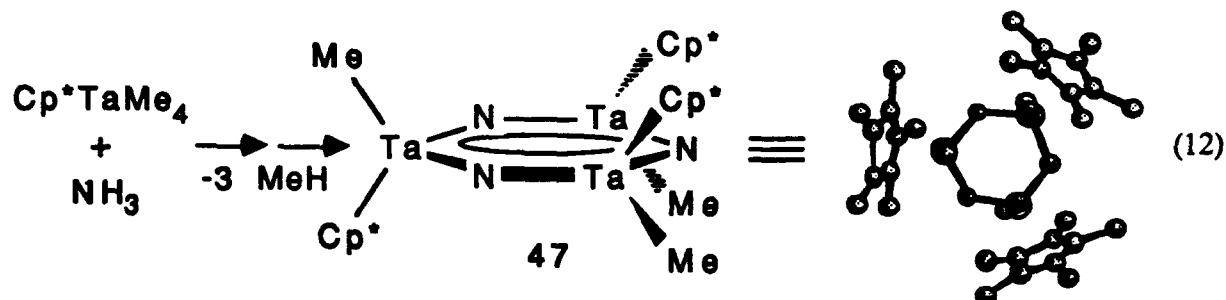


distance is somewhat short (1.658(17) Å), while each W-O-Si angle (169.7(10), 177.8(8)°) and the W=N-C angle (175.3(16)°) are decidedly linear. The bonding in d^2 44 is reminiscent of $(\text{silox})_3\text{Ta}$ (1) and Schrock's *tris-imidoosmium* derivative, $\text{Os}(\text{N}-2,6\text{-iPrC}_6\text{H}_3)_3$.¹²⁰ In each planar d^2 complex, the full compliment of π -bonding by the siloxy and imido donors is utilized with the exception of one non-bonding ligand p-orbital combination.

H. Molecular Routes to Early Metal Nitrides via Ammonolysis of Metal Alkyls: Formation of $[\text{Cp}^*\text{MeTaN}]_3$. "Ammonolysis of Tantalum Alkyls: Formation of

TaN and a Trimeric Nitride, $[\text{Cp}^*\text{MeTaN}]_3$." Holl, M.M.B.; Kersting, M.; Pendley, B.D.; Wolczanski, P.T. *Inorg. Chem.* 1990, 29, 1518-1526. Project ongoing.

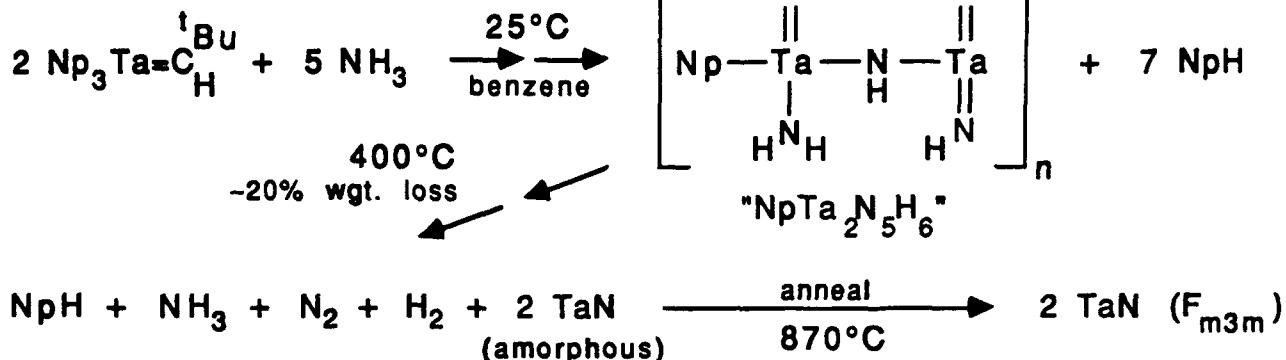
A metal-alkyl bond that is polarized $M^{\delta+}\text{-R}^{\delta-}$ (e.g. refractory metal alkyl) is cleaved by polar reagents of the type $\text{H}^{\delta+}\text{-X}^{\delta-}$. As a test case, Cp^*TaMe_4 ($\text{Cp}^* = \eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5$, $\text{Me} = \text{CH}_3$) was treated with a stoichiometric amount of NH_3 in benzene to produce a new nitride, $[\text{Cp}^*\text{Ta}(\text{N})\text{Me}]_3$ (47, eq 12), whose structure (determined via X-ray crystallography) is shown. The product trimer is particularly exciting from two important standpoints: 1) It shows that the ammonolysis of Ta alkyls occurs under relatively mild conditions (100°C , 48 h); 2) The Ta-N bond lengths are equivalent ($1.886(17)$ Å_{ave}), indicative of *delocalized bonding akin to that found in solid nitrides*.



EHMO calculations of the trimer were also consistent with the delocalized description and revealed a non-bonding LUMO which suggested that the complex was reducible. The latter contention was confirmed via cyclic voltammetry ($E^\circ_{\text{red}} = -2.06$ V vs. Ag wire). In addition, Na/K reduction of 47 led to the formation of the radical anion, $[\text{K}\cdot\text{nEt}_2\text{O}]^+[(\text{Cp}^*\text{MeTaN})_3]^-$ (48), a highly sensitive complex that degraded in both ethereal and hydrocarbon solvents. In accord with the EHMO calculations, the infrared TaN absorption of 48 (964 cm^{-1}) is virtually unchanged from that of the neutral trimer (960 cm^{-1}), presumably because a non-bonding molecular orbital is populated. These observations are interesting because the anion possesses features that model ternary nitrides.

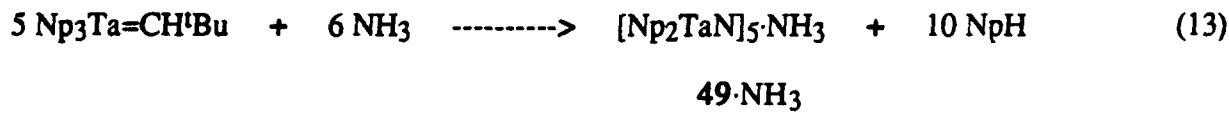
I. Ammonolysis of $\text{Np}_3\text{Ta}=\text{CH}^{\text{t}}\text{Bu}$: Formation of Cubic TaN via $[(\text{t}^{\text{Bu}}\text{CH}_2)_2\text{TaN}]_5$. "The Ladder Structure of $[(\text{t}^{\text{Bu}}\text{CH}_2)_2\text{TaN}]_5\cdot\text{NH}_3\cdot 2\text{C}_7\text{H}_8$ and Its Relationship to Cubic TaN." Holl, M.M.B.; Wolczanski, P.T.; Van Duyne, G.D. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1990, 112, 7989-7994. Project ongoing.

The preparation of cubic TaN ($Fm\bar{3}m$) was affected via the ammonolysis of $\text{Np}_3\text{Ta}=\text{CH}^{\text{t}}\text{Bu}$ ($\text{Np} = \text{neopentyl}$) as described in Scheme IV. An oligomeric precipitate having the approximate stoichiometry " $\text{NpTa}_2\text{N}_5\text{H}_6$ " was initially formed. Thermolysis of this material at 400°C led to the

Scheme IV

formation of amorphous TaN ; annealing at 820°C provided crystalline cubic TaN ($Fm3m$). According to the Ta/N phase diagram, hexagonal tantalum nitride ($P6/mmm$ or $P62m$), is the expected thermodynamic product under the conditions employed. The diagram, which was compiled from various sources, suggests that rather extreme conditions are necessary to prepare cubic TaN from the elements (e.g., $>1600^\circ\text{C}$, >3 atm N_2); consequently, the solution and subsequent thermolytic methods delineated above comprise a low temperature route to a metastable product. Furthermore, it seemed plausible that structural elements critical to the formation of the cubic phase were established in the precipitate and its soluble precursors.

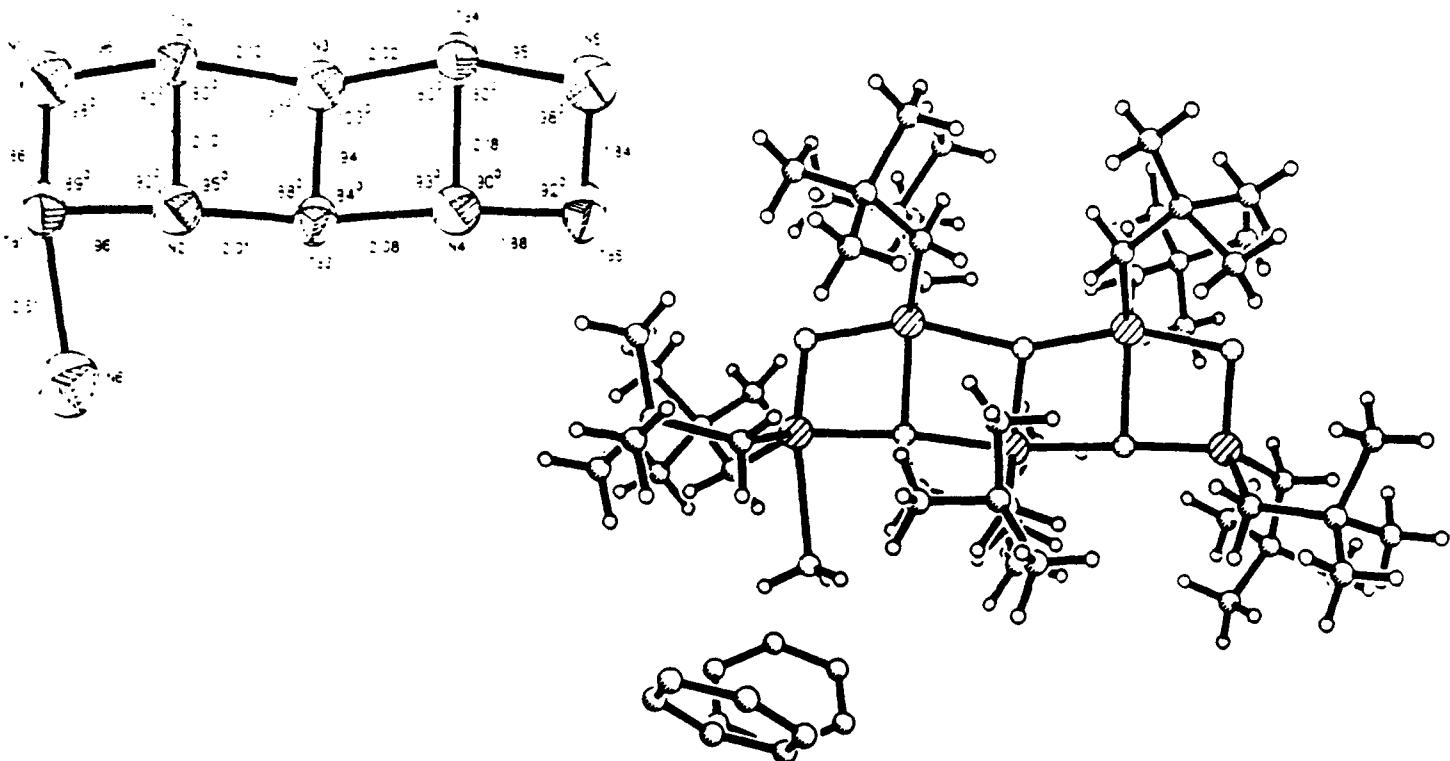
In an effort to better understand the structural character of the precipitate, attempts to isolate soluble species that led to $[\text{Np}_2\text{TaN}]_5\cdot\text{NH}_3$ were initiated. By carefully monitoring the ammonolysis at 25°C in benzene, a possible soluble intermediate was discovered, later determined to be an



ammonia adduct of a light and temperature sensitive pentamer, $[\text{Np}_2\text{TaN}]_5\cdot\text{NH}_3$ ($49\cdot\text{NH}_3$), as indicated in eq 13.

X-ray structure determination via heavy atom methods revealed the pentameric structure indicated in Fig. 5. The complex possesses a ladder-type structure, with an alternating orientation of Np_2TaN units. Three of the Ta centers are tbp with axial nitrides, one corner tantalum is tetrahedrally coordinated and the third tbp with weak axial ligation by the bound ammonia, which is "solvated" by two toluene molecules. Examination of the structure reveals that the two Np groups attached to each Ta are relatively free to rotate with the exception of those bound to the middle tantalum. Each additional Np_2TaN unit would constrict another set of Np

Fig. 5.



groups. It is thus possible that the observed pentamer is stable to further oligomerization due to unfavorable entropic considerations brought about in adding steps to the ladder.

The four parallel, interior Ta-N bond lengths average 2.06(5) Å while the related exterior set averages 1.94(4) Å, indicative of greater N(p π)->Ta(d π) bonding. In contrast, the perpendicular Ta-N "rungs" of the ladder alternate in distance; the middle Ta3-N3 length of 1.94(3) Å is significantly shorter than Ta2-N2 (2.12(2) Å) and Ta4-N4 (2.18(2) Å), whereas the outer nitride bonds reflect greater multiple bonding to four-coordinate Ta5 (1.84(3) Å) and Ta1 (1.86(3) Å), whose bond to NH₃ is extremely long (2.51(3) Å). The dramatic differences in the interior perpendicular bonds cannot be so easily rationalized. Despite the sterically congested environment of Ta3, equatorial Ta3-N3 (1.94(3) Å) is significantly shorter than its axial partners, perhaps due to stronger N(p π)->Ta(d π) bonding. In comparison, equatorial Ta2-N2 (2.12(2) Å) and Ta4-N4 (2.17(2) Å) are longer than the axial nitride bonds to Ta2 and Ta4, respectively.

As indicated by the sideways view of the molecular core at the bottom of Fig. 5, the ladder is virtually flat. Recall that the case was made for establishment of the cubic structural unit during the course of the "NpTa₂N₅H₆" formation. The Ta-N distance in cubic tantalum nitride (rock-salt structure) is 2.165 Å, slightly longer than those in 49-NH₃, since each tantalum in TaN

is six-coordinate. It is proposed that the square Ta_2N_2 element in 49-NH_3 dictates the solid state structure of the TaN formed via the thermolytic procedure outlined in Scheme IV! This possibility has extremely important ramifications. If stable structural elements can be produced at low temperatures via solution chemistry, the structural type established may be used to "seed" the formation of unique solid state species that cannot be prepared with standard thermolytic methods. At the very least, this example manifests the use of solution chemistry in leading to the formation of a low temperature phase that cannot be produced conventionally.

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